

2020/21 A.Y 1st Quarter English Lesson Note 1 for Grade 8

Be going to

- ☐ We use **‘be going to’**; to talk about future plans and intentions. Usually the decision about the future plans has already been made.

E.g. - She **is going to** be a professional dancer when she grows up.

- I **’m going to** look for a new place to live next month.

- ☐ We use **be going to**; to predict something that we think is certain to happen or which we have evidence for now.

E.g. - It **’s going to** snow again soon. (The speaker can probably see dark snow clouds.)

- Look out! He **is going to** break that glass.

- ☐ We use **be going to**; when we give commands or state that something is obligatory.

E.g. - You **are going to** pick up all of those toys right now. This room is a mess!

Present Simple Tense

We use the present simple tense to talk about:

- ☐ Regular habits or repeated action.

E.g. - I get up really early and practice for an hour.

- I use the internet every day.

- ☐ Facts or generally accepted rules.

E.g. - Light travels at almost 300,000 kilometers per second.

- ☐ Permanent situations or facts about the present.

E.g. - My parents own a restaurant.

- ☐ To give instructions and directions.

E.g. - You go down to the traffic light, and then you turn left.

- To start the program, first you click on the icon on the desk top.

- ☐ To express the future planned action.

E.g. - The class begins after two weeks.

☐ Remember that we say: he/she/it-s. Don't forget the 's'.

- ✓ I work ...but He works...
- ✓ They teach ...but My sister teaches...

☐ We use do/does to make questions and negative sentences.

Do	I / We / You / They	work?
Does	He / She / It	come?
		do?

I / We / You / They	Don't	work
He / She / It	Doesn't	come
		do

Exercise

I. Write a question with 'go i n g to ' for each situation.

1. Your friend has won some money. You ask:
(What /do with it?) What are you going to do with it?
2. Your friend is going to a party tonight. You ask:
(What /wear?) _____
3. Your friend has just bought a new table. You ask:
(Where/ put it?) _____
4. Your friend has decided to have a party. You ask:
(Who/ invite?) _____

II. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. Hanna _____ (not/drink) tea very often.
2. What time _____ (the banks/close) on Saturday?
3. 'Where _____ (Thomas/ come) from?' 'He's Scottish.'
4. 'What _____ (you/do)?' 'I'm an electrical engineer.'
5. It _____ (take) me an hour to get to school. How long _____
(it / take) you?
6. I _____ (play) the piano but I _____ (not /play) very well.

Conditional sentences

A conditional sentence is a sentence containing two clauses, i.e, if clause and main clause.

Conditionals describe the result of something that might happen/ in the present or future/ or might have happened but didn't /in the past/.

There are **four** kinds of conditional sentences. These are:

1. *Zero conditional*
2. *Type I /Probable condition/*
3. *Type II /Improbable condition/*
4. *Type III /Impossible condition/*

1. Zero condition

This type of conditional is used when the result will always happen. We use this when we are talking about facts which are generally true.

□ Structure

- If clause - simple present tense
- Main clause – simple present tense

□ Example

- You get water if you mix hydrogen and oxygen.
- If you touch a fire, you get burned.
- If you heat ice, it melts.

2. Type I /Probable condition/

This type of conditional sentence tells us something will take place if a certain condition is fulfilled. This condition may or may not be fulfilled. Probable condition is also used to describe plans and realistic goals as well as possible outcomes.

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□ Structure

- If clause – simple present tense
- Main clause – simple future tense

□ Examples

- If it rains, I won't go to the park.
- He will miss the bus if he doesn't leave soon.
- If I see her, I will tell her.

Note - *The first conditional describes a particular situation, whereas the zero conditional describes what happens in general.*

3. Type II /Improbable condition/

This type of conditional sentence is used when we don't expect the action in the if-clause to take place. It is also used to talk about something in the present which is impossible because it is not true.

□ Structure

- If clause – simple past tense
- Main clause – would + V₁

□ Examples

- If I won a lottery, I would buy a big house.
- She would travel all over the world if she were rich.
- If I were you I wouldn't go out with that man.

4. Type III /Impossible condition/

The third condition talks about the past. This condition tells us that something didn't take place because a particular condition was not fulfilled.

□ Structure

- If clause – past perfect tense
- Main clause – would + have + V₃/past participle/

□ Examples

- If I won a lottery, I would buy a big house.
- She would have become a teacher if she had gone to university.
- If he had studied hard, he would have passed the exam.

"ፈጣሪ የምንወዳቸውን ልጆቻችንን፣ ህዝባችንን እና ሀገራችንን ይጠብቅልን!"

Exercise

Put the verb into the correct form.

1. If you took more exercise, you _____ better. /feel/
2. I'm sure Hawa _____ if you explain the situation to her. /understand/
3. If I were you, I _____. /not/wait/ I _____ now. /go/
4. If you heat iron, it _____. /expand/
5. I'm sure Amen will lend you the money. I would be surprised if she _____.
/refuse/
6. If you had taken a taxi, you _____ here in time. /get/
7. They would be rather offended if I _____ to see them. /not/go/
8. The man would have died if the ambulance _____ so quickly. /not / arrive/